Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1828. [NO. 168.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

STEAM BOAT

NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS Boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight, in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks, which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat, in conjunction with the steam boat, will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats. They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and ware-houses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves to use all diligence and attention in their power, for the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.
Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827.—8t58

Thomas Trotter

IS appointed Agent for *Yates & McIntyre* for Charlotte, and will receive all orders directed to them for Tickets and shares in Lotteries before the public.

Sept. 29, 1827.—50

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

August Session, 1827.

Robert Houston & Mary his wife, vs. Alston Spratt & Eliza'th his wife. } Petition for partition of Lands.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday of November next, and answer to the petition; otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.

I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6t62.—pr. adv. $2.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale

I wish to sell the tract of Land whereon I now reside, distant 3 miles from the village of Charlotte; containing about 900 acres of the best quality of Sugar Creek land. Two-thirds of the above tract is in woods; the greater proportion of the balance having been opened within a few years, will yield, in ordinary seasons, from 800 to 1000 weight of cotton per acre. On the plantation is a good dwelling-house, and other necessary out buildings. The tract is well watered and has extensive meadows. Intending to remove to another state, the above property is offered low for cash or credit; or would be exchanged for Tennessee lands, located within the Middle or Western Districts.

The Land could be divided to suit purchaser.

WM. J. POLK.
Mecklenburg county, Oct. 18, 1827.—53tf.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

SALISBURY BRANCH, OCT. 25, 1827.

ORDERED, by the Board of Directors, that a payment of one tenth of the principal be exacted upon all notes offered for renewal, from and after the first of January next; and that the Cashier give notice thereof to the debtors, by advertisement in the Western Carolinian and Catawba Journal.

A copy from the Minutes.

JUNIUS SNEED, CASHIER.
9t62.

DR. T. I. JOHNSON,

HAVING positively declined practicing medicine in Charlotte any more, requests all those who are indebted to him to call and settle their respective accounts; and he would also add, that those who fail to avail themselves of the time intervening between the present date and November Court next, will find their notes and accounts entrusted to the management of an Attorney.

October 24, 1827.—54*

N. B.—Those having in their possession books, either medical or miscellaneous, belonging to the subscriber, will please return them.

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in setts, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.

Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—50

Remedy for Intemperance.

A SUPPLY of Dr. Chambers' justly celebrated remedy for Intemperonce, has been received, and is for sale at the Post-Office, at the New-York prices.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 27th of October last, a boy by the name of *Isaac Sinsang*, bound to me by Mecklenburg County Court. He is about 19 years of age, has brown hair and a downcast look. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him, under penalty of the law; and whoever will return him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid.

JAMES P. ROGERS.
November 27, 1827.—3t61p

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the suscriber, about the 25th June last, a negro man named *CHARLES*. Said negro was purchased at the sale of the property of Frederick Dinkins, deceased, is about five feet seven or eight inches high, black color, and speaks very broken. Any person apprehending said negro and delivering him to the subscriber, or confining him in any jail in the State. so that I get him, shall be entitled to the above reward.

MOSES NEELY, sen.
Nov. 27, 1827.—4t62

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 6th day of August, 1827, a negro man who says his name is TARLTON, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Claiborn Cook, living in Granville county. The boy is large and very black, and stammers very much in speaking. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

57tf JOHN SLOAN, *Sheriff.*

State of North-Carolina,
Lincoln County.

Court of Equity. October Term, 1827.

Henry Lutz *vs.* The heirs of Jacob Lutz, sen. deceased—Petition for sale of Lots.

IN this case, it appearing to the court, that Daniel and Jacob Lutz, sons of George Lutz, deceased, and Philip Ikard and Susannah his wife, Sally Head and John Lutz, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ORDERED, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Catawba Journal, that they and each of them be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1828, to plead, answer or demur to this bill. or judgment pro confesso will be taken and heard ex parte as to them.

6t62p Test. JAMES HILL, C. M. E.

Notice.

AT a late meeting of the Lincoln Cotton Manufacturing Company, they agreed to sell yarn and cloth in future, at the following rates; but reserving unto themselves the privilege of rising or falling, as circumstances may justify. They now offer to sell at the following prices, for cash, or produce at cash prices, viz:

Cotton Yarn Nos. 5 & 6, 32½ cts. per lb.
7 & 8, 35 cts. per lb.
9 & 10, 37½ cts. per lb.
11, 42½ cts. per lb.
12. 47½ cts. per lb.
13, 52½ cts. per lb.

Any quantity of yarn under 5 lbs. of Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, they will sell at 37½ cents per lb. They also propose to sell Cloth by the bolt, made of yarn No. 9, about 700, and one yard wide, at 20 cents per yard; any quantity under a bolt, at 25 cents per yard. Every 2½ yards of the cloth will generally weigh a pound.

They likewise offer the following prices for produce, in the way of an exchange, viz:—

Corn, per bush.	43¾	Pork, per lb.	4½
Flaxseed, do.	62½	Flour, do.	3
Wheat, do.	100	Bacon 8, Tallow	9
Picked cotton, 1st qual.	8 cts.	Seed do.	2c.
Lard, 9 cts. per lb.		Beeswax,	25

But should any person wish to trade at the former prices, they will still continue to allow 3 cts. per lb. for seed cotton, and 11 cents per lb. for picked cotton, and sell yarn and cloth as formerly. These are the prices that they will give at the factory.

JAS. BIVINGS.
Dec. 1, 1827.—2t62p

Notice.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, will please call and settle immediately, as no indulgence can be given. HIDES will not be taken in discount of debts made in leather and harness, sold entirely for CASH; or dry hides, at 12½ cents per lb. will be received in hand.

JAMES T. ASBURY.
December 17, 1827.—2t63.

Lessons for those who like them.—Be not always speaking of yourself. Be not forward. Listen when spoken to. Avoid old sayings and vulgarisms. Be choice in your compliments. Command your temper and countenance. Never acknowledge an enemy, or see an affront, if you can help it.—Doubt him who swears to the truth of a thing. Dare to be singular in a right cause; and be not ashamed to refuse. Never appear to be in a hurry. Neglect not an old acquaintance. Make no one in company feel his inferiority. Avoid punning and mimicry. Talk not long at a time. Tell no stories. Hold no one by the button when talking. Punch no one in conversation. Forestall not a slow speaker. Say not all you think. Give not your advice unasked. Renew no disagreeable matters. Praise not another at the expense of the present company. Few jokes will bear repeating—Take the peace-maker's part in debating. Learn the character of the company before you say much. Suppose not yourself laughed at. Interrupt no man's story.

We believe it is the usual courtesy of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to place at the head of any Committee, the nature of whose investigations requires frequent references to a particular Department, a Chairman between whom and the Head of such Department there exists a political, if not a personal harmony of opinion. At the head of the Naval Committee of last Congress was placed Mr. Storrs, a gentleman of great natural endowments, highly improved by personal application; possessing a mind rapid in its conceptions, a judgment accurate in its conclusions, great power of illustration, and an admirable facility of reply. Talent, therefore, had eminently fitted him for the station; Parliamentary experience had added to that fitness. His political bias rendered his intercourse with the Head of the Department agreeable, without trenching on his independence or warping his sense of the duties entrusted to him. Mr. Storrs has been removed from the head of the Naval Committee, and in his place Mr. Hoffman has been elevated. We know not what qualifications the Speaker discerned in him, superior, or at all equal, to those of Mr. Storrs, to render him worthy of his new station, except the all-absorbing merit of his Jacksonian tendency. The majority of the Committee, as in almost every other instance, are Opposition men, and in their views of the recommendations of the Department will probably sustain that; and thus give us another proof of the *magnanimity* which has directed the appointments of the Speaker. *Nat. Journal.*

Mr. Randolph has sustained the views we yesterday threw out as to his incompetency to act as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, by sending to the Speaker his resignation of the office. If this step was not the result of reflection: if the objections we urged against his appointment did not urge him to the measure: we are left to make the only inference which is left at our option—that he was originally appointed by the Speaker, with the understanding that he should resign, so as to leave the chair vacant for Mr. McDuffie. We can scarcely believe that the Speaker calculated on a cordial co-operation in the Committee between Mr. Randolph and Mr. McDuffie, since he must have recollected the contemptuous manner in which the former expressed himself of the latter, and the indignant retort of Mr. McDuffie, some few years since, in the course of a debate in the House of Representatives. It is probable that Mr. Randolph has neither forgotten nor forgiven that retort; If he has not, he could not serve on the Committee with Mr. McDuffie; and if the Speaker knew this, he must have made the appointment with a full knowledge that it would be resigned: whether the step now taken by Mr. Randolph is in fulfilment of an original understanding, or is the effect of some sudden insight into his own incompetence, we will not decide. In either case, the effect is the same—Mr. M'Duffie is the chairman of the Committee.

ib.

All that a Statesman is required to know in our days, are the elegant phrases of "Coalition," "Bargain and Corruption," "Ebony and Topaz," Webster's Negotiation," "line of safe precedents," "affiliated presses," "State Rights," "Lie," "hired eulogist," "political gossip," &c. If he has these by heart, he can serve the people *a little*, and himself *much*.

Augusta Courier.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

REPORT on the TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The joint select committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending and consolidating the several acts of the General Assembly respecting the Treasury Department, and to examine the accounts and monies in the Treasury Office and the deposites in the several Banks to the credit of the State, having had the same under consideration, and devoted that attention to the subject which its importance to the State and to the memory of the late Treasurer required, respectfully REPORT.

That in the investigation many unexpected difficulties presented themselves to your committee. Their limited knowledge of the system pursued by the late Treasurer in the operation of the department and the omission to keep in the office regular accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the the public monies, (except so much as relates to the Agriculture, Literary and Internal Improvement funds,) made it necessary to apply to the Comptroller's Office for an expose of the fiscal concerns of the State. Your committee lament that this investigation has resulted in the painful discovery that there is a balance due from the late Treasurer of sixty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars, eighty and three eighths cents. This defalcation is the more to be regretted on account of the many amiable traits in the character of the late Treasurer, and repeated testimonials given by the Legislature of the unlimited and unshaken confidence in his honesty and integrity. The balance, according to the Comptroller's Statement of the 31st of October, 1827, at the debit of the Treasurer, amounts to one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars forty-four and half cents. It appears from the books of the Literary Fund remaining in the Treasury Office, that there is a balance against the Treasurer of twenty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty four dollars thirty two and half cents; and that there is also due to the fund of Internal Improvement the sum of twenty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars fifteen and seven eighths cents. It moreover appears from the Comptroller's books, that on the nineteeth of October, 1820, Robert Cockran, Collector of the port of Wilmington, paid into the hands of the Public Treasurer the sum of nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy cents, and that James Owen, Collector of said port, on the 30th of March, 1822, also paid into the Public Treasury the sum of one hundred and sixty seven dollars thirty-five cents, amounting to the sum of one thousand and ninety-six dollars and five cents; which sums were paid pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of 1817, entitled "An act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," and confirmed by an act of the Congress of the United States of the 4th April, 1818, and which was not placed to the Treasurer's general account.

It also appears to your committee, from the Treasurer's Report of 1826, that the sum of twelve hundred and eighty-seven dollars was deposited in the Treasury by William A. Ellison, of the United States' Engineers, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the year 1825, entitled "An act to cede to the United States a tract of land called Bogue Banks," as the purchase money and payment of the lands ceded to the United States; which sum has not been paid over to the owners of the land so ceded. These items, added to the above mentioned sums to the debit of the Treasurer, make an aggregate of one hundred and sixty nine thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars ninety-seven and seven-eighths cents.

Your committee find that there is deposited in the State Bank, to the credit of the Treasury, the sum of twenty-five thousand one hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-five cents; in the Bank of Newbern, thirty-thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and three cents; in the Bank of Cape-Fear, at Fayettaville, twenty thousand one hundred and fifty five dollars, and fifteen cents; that there are current notes in the Treasury Office to the amount of eighty dollars, and the sum of eighteen thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars ten and three quarter cents in Treasury Notes. That in addition to these sums, the Treasurer is entitled to a credit of three thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars thirty and half cents, being a balance in his favor of receipts and disbursements since the close of the last fiscal year, and to a credit of three hundred and five dollars, being so much advanced by him to public officers, for which receipts were taken, and which were not presented to the Comptroller in the settlement of his fiscal accounts of the present year, and a further sum of fourteen dollars seventy-three and quarter cents for disbursements on account of the Agricultural Fund.

It moreover appears to your committe, that, in the year 1826, the Public Treasurer purchased of Benjamin A. Barham thirty shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Newbern at par, and obtained a power of attorney, authorising the transfer thereof; that the same has not been made in consequence of the loss of said power. The said Barham has given a written acknowledgment of the said purchase, and of his readiness to make a transfer to the State when required. The sum of three thousand dollars being the price paid for these shares, should, in the opinion of your committee, be credited to the late Treasurer, deducting therefrom the sum of one hundred and five dollars, which said Barham received as the last dividend on the said stock and paid to the late Treasurer, and which stock has not been brought into his account with the Comptroller making the sum of two thousand eight hundred and ninety-five dollars, which, being added to the above mentioned sums, will make an aggregate of one hundred and one thousand eighty-nine dollars seventeen and half cents to the Treasurer's credit; and deducted from the above sum of one hundred and sixty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars ninety-seven and seven eighths cents, will leave the balance of sixty-eight thousand six hundred and thirty-one dollars eighty and three eighths cents as aforesaid.

Your committee found in the Treasury Office the sum of five hundred and twenty nine dollars and forty-five cents in counterfeit and mutilated bills, part in the emissions of 1783 and 1786, and the remainder in Bank notes. Your committee entertain the opinion that these bills must have been received on account of debts due to the State, which the Treasurer, out of delicacy, declined claiming a credit for. It is submitted to the General Assembly whether this sum should not be placed to his credit, which will leave the true balance against the Treasurer of sixty-eight thousand one hundred and two dollars thirty-five and three-eighths cents.

In the prosecution of this inquiry, your committee have examined all such witnesses as they had reason to believe could afford any information on the subject of their investigations; a statement of whose testimony accompanies this report.

How this defalcation has arisen, or at what time it occurred, your committee are unable to ascertain. If the report of the Treasurer made to the General Assembly of 1826 was correct, it would seem necessarily to have occurred during the last fiscal year; but your committee are constrained to believe that it must have taken place before, and that the delinquency has been kept from public detection by some means which they are unable satisfactorily to account for. The sum is too large to have been used by the Treasurer in any one year, and no evidence has appeared to your committee that the Treasury has been robbed or any monies stolen therefrom. Notwithstanding, your committee hazard the opinion that this delinquency must have occurred before the commencement of the last fiscal year; yet they can only conjecture that it has arisen either from a want of system in the management of the transactions of the department, or the gradual use of the public monies to meet private demands, occasioned by the want of energy and economy in the management of his estate; for your committee are sensible that he has not at any time used the public monies for puposes of speculation; but, on the contrary, that he has sold property within the last fifteen years to an amount greatly exceeding his purchases. According to the Treasurer's report of 1826 aforesaid, he must have had in the vaults of the Treasury Office on the 31st of October of that year, the sum of eighty-four thousand two hundred and twenty dollars eighty-seven and a half cents; that his deposites in Bank amounted to eighty-four thousand two hundred and forty-eight dollars one cent; by which it appears that the sum reported to be retained in the Treasury to meet the demands or expenditures of the day, was nearly equal to the amount deposited in the Bank.

Your committee find that between the second and thirteenth of February, 1827, the Treasurer checked on the State Bank for the sum of fifteen thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars, and on the Newbern Bank from the 3d of January to the 12th of February, the day on which the General Assembly of 1826 adjourned, to the amount of eighteen thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars.

This practice of keeping considerable sums in the Treasury to meet current d[emands]

m nds, appears to have obtained ever since the act of Assembly authorizing deposites to be made in the Banks; but the amount reported in 1826 is so far exceeding the amount retained in any preceding year, as to create a suspicion at least that this statement must have been illusory; for it appears unaccountable to your committee why so large a sum should be kept in the Treasury when the operations of the department could have been conducted by the means of checks on the Banks, without any risk and with much less inconvenience to the Treasurer.

The practice of keeping a part of the funds of the State in the Treasury Office to meet daily claims, and the remainder in the Banks, obviously increases the difficulty of detecting any illusory statement of the actual condition of the Treasury, inasmuch as the sums reported in deposite to the credit of the Treasurer in the Banks at the close of the fiscal year, may be drawn out the next day, and applied to meet daily claims, and supply any deficit in the amount reported in the Treasury Office. It appears to your committee that in some cases large sums have been received in deposite at the State Bank, contained in trunks, and taken out in the same condition in a short time thereafter; and that in the year 1823, a special deposite was made in the State Bank of money in a trunk, said to contain the sum of sixteen thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars, and twelve cents; and that a like special deposite was made in the Bank of Newbern in the year 1821 of the sum of six thousand dollars, and in the Treasurer's Reports of those years, he states these sums as standing to his credit on the books of the Banks; which consequently made a discrepancy between his reports and the sums standing to his credit in the books of the Banks. It also appears to your committee that these special deposites were taken out of the Banks in the same condition in a short time.

The State owns in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of NorthCarolina two thousand seven hundred and sixty-two shares; in the Bank of Newbern, the dividends on which are appropriated to the fund for Internal Improvements, one thousand three hundred and four shares; and also in said Bank of Newbern three hundred and fifty-nine shares, the dividends on which are appropriated to the Literary Fund; and in the Bank of Cape Fear one thousand three hundred and fifty eight shares the dividends on which are also appropriated to the fund for Internal Improvement; and in the said Bank of Cape Fear seven hundred and four shares appropriated to the Literary Fund; making an aggregate of six thousand four hundred and eighty-seven shares, of six hundred dollars each, amounting to six hundred and forty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars; and also seventy-eight shares belonging to the Literary Fund.

Treasury Notes have been issued pursuant to the acts of General Assembly of the years 1814, 1819 and 1823, to the amount of two hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars. There appears no account to be found in the office of the Comptroller, nor any statement in the Treasury Department, of a charge against the Treasurer or a credit, for the disposition of the issues of one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars, pursuant to the acts of 1814 and 1819; but it appears that these issues were made by the Treasurer and appropriated in the payment of stock of the Banks of Cape-Fear, Newbern and State Bank, agreeably to the provision of said acts; and it appears from the Comptroller's report, that the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, required to be issued by the act of 1823, has been issued, and stock purchased with the same. Of this sum of two hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars in Treasury Notes issued as aforesaid, the sum of seventy three thousand and five hundred and thirty one dollars ninety five and half cents have been redeemed and burnt, and the sum of eighteen thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars ten and three quarter cents mentioned as being in the Treasury, has been redeemed and remain subject to the disposal of the Legislature; which leaves a balance of the issues aforesaid not in circulation, of which has been destroyed, to the amount of one hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred and seventy seven dollars ninety three and three quarter cents. The worn condition of these notes will no doubt cause a considerable return in the course of the present fiscal years, and probably increase the demands on the Treasury.

The committee refer to the following accounts and statements, as exhibiting the facts herein reported:

Statement marked A, contains an account current with the late Public Treasurer.

Statement marked B, contains an account of the bonds due to the State of North-Carolina.

Account marked C, shews the balance due the Board of Internal Improvements.

Account marked D, shews the balance due the Literary Fund.

Account marked E, shews a balance to the credit of the Public Treasurer on account of the Agricultural Fund.

Account marked F, shews the balance of receipts and disbursements since the close of the late fiscal year.

Statement marked G, contains an account of the operations and balance to the credit of the Public Treasurer in the State Bank of North Carolina.

Statement marked A, contains also account of the operations and balance to the credit of the Public Treasurer in the Bank of Newbern.

Statement marked I, contains a like account of the operations and balance to the credit of the Public Treasurer in the Bank of Cape Fear.

Exhibit marked K, shows the amount of the stock owned by North-Carolina in the different Banks in the State.

Your committee entertain the opinion that there are deficiencies in the laws respecting the bonds required to be given by the Treasurer—the act of the General Assembly of 1784 and 1801 providing that the Treasurer shall give bond within thirty days after his appointment, to be made payable to, and approved by the Governor, and filed in the Comptroller's Office. To permit a fiscal officer to enter into the administration of his office before giving bond for the faithful discharge of the duties thereof, is an evident relaxation of that system of accountability which ought always to be rigidly required by the Legislature, the evil of which is manifest in the present case; for your committee find that there has been no official bond given by the late Treasurer for the last fiscal year. This neglect is not attributed to the Governor; for it appears to your committee, that, shortly after the expiration of thirty days from the appointment, he did apply to the late Treasurer for a bond, (although not required to do so by law;) but there being no other legislative provision than requiring him to approve of and receive the Treasurer's bond, he had no means of enforcing a compliance.

Notwithstanding your committee are apprehensive that the State will sustain a loss by the defalcation aforessid, they trust it will not be considerable. The personal representative of the late Treasurer, and every member of his family of competent age, to whom any part of his estate has been devised or bequeathed, have come forward with a praiseworthy liberality, and offered to surrender all the estate to meet this deficiency, and conveyances have been executed by the acting executor of all the slaves and such part of the real estate as he was authorized to convey; and also by such of the devisees as are of lawful age, of their respective claims to the real estate. Your committee having no authority to make any arrangement of this kind, the said conveyances have been placed in the hands of one of its members, with a request that they should be submitted to the General Assembly for their approbation, and with an assurance that in case the conditions contained in the conveyance of the personal property should not meet their approbation, that any other conveyance shall be executed.

Your committee find that there are bonds in the Comptroller's Office, given by the Public Treasurer from the year 1819 to 1825, inclusive and submit to the wisdom of the Legislature whether measures should not be taken to recover out of the securities of the said bonds, or either of them, so much of the above deficit, which the estate of the late Treasurer shall be insufficient to pay.

Respectfully.

JOS. PICKETT.

RALEIGH, DEC. 24.—On Saturday, the bill to create a new county in the West, to be formed of Burke and Buncombe counties, passed its third reading in the House of Commons, by the casting vote of the Speaker and was sent to the Senate, for concurrence. The bill as originally presented, provided for the erection of a *District*, but was amended by striking out that word and inserting county.

The most material transactions of the Legislature, on Saturday, were as follows:

In the Senate, the bill for the limitation of writs of error, for matters of fact and bills of review, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill making it the duty of sheriffs, to notify persons of the day, on which their lands will be sold for taxes, was indefinitely postponed.

The Judiciary Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, relative to the expediency of revising and consolidating the laws, as to the manner in which lands liable to taxes are to be sold; also of the resolution, respecting the recovery of debts due by bond or note, so as to compel persons about to leave the state, before their debts arrive at maturity, to give new security, when required.

Tuesday next was fixed on to ballot for a Brigadier General of the 4th brigade and 7th division. The Candidates are W. H. Carr, Abner F. Caldwell, Francis Young, Wm. F. Kelly and John M. Smith.

In the House of Commons, the resolution from the Senate to elect three persons to represent the State, at the meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank, was concurred in.

The bill to incorporate the Cotton Plant Steam Boat Company, was read the 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

A resolution was submitted by Mr. Cox but not agreed to, touching the expediency of extending the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, of all cases in debt to 100 dollars.

The House resolved to hold evening sessions after this day.

The bill to establish a Medical Board had its second reading.

Intelligence.

MOST IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 17.

Three packets arrived yesterday—viz: William Thompson, and Helen, from Liverpool, and Bayard, from France. By these arrivals we have received the official account of the DESTRUCTION OF THE TURKISH AND EGYPTIAN FLEETS. Anxious to put our paper to press with as little delay as possible we shall omit the official account, which is long, until our next Spectator, and in the mean time give the following summary from the London Courier of November 10th.

The British lost 73 killed and 197 wounded; the French 43 killed and 144 wounded. We have not yet ascertained the Russian loss. The Turks and Egyptians fought with great fury—their loss is very great, but was not fully ascertained. In two of their largest vessels 1050 were killed.

The action was brought on in consequence of a gross violation of the Armistice, and the cruelty of Ibrahim Pacha, who finding that he would not be allowed to commit naval hostilities, resolved, in defiance of the Armistice, and in breach of his solemn promise, to wreak his vengeance on the whole Greek population: and this savage determination he was carrying into effect, by burning houses, destroying agriculture and trees, and even massacreing women and children.

Sir Edward Codrington despatched the Dartmouth ahead, for the purpose of sending a communication to Ibrahim, or the Turkish admiral, warning him of the consequences of his proceedings by bringing down upon him the vengeance of the allied squadrons. The Dartmouth's boat, carrying this communication, was fired upon, and we regret to add, that Lieut. Fitzroy and the whole boat's crew were killed. This was the signal for attack. The British admiral proudly led in the Asia, and, placing her between the Turkish and Egyptian admirals, opened a tremendous fire upon the former.

From the London Courier.

Total destruction of the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleets.

We have this day to announce another splendid triumph achieved by the British navy, which, we trust, will not be the less gratifying to the public, because it has been performed in conjunction with our Allies, and for the protection of the unoffending population of Greece.

Despatches were this morning received at the Admiralty, announcing a brilliant victory obtained on the 20th of October, in the port of Navarino, by the English, French, and Russian squadrons, over the combined Turkish and Egyptian fleets.

The battle was fought at anchor, and was, necessarily, bloody and destructive. The numerical superiority of the Ottoman force was immense, but the result has been, we are proud to say, the *entire destruction of the whole Turkish force.*

We have received, in a private letter, the following statement of the conflicting forces, and of the result:

English Force.—Three sail of the line, four frigates, one corvette, three brigs.

French Force.—Three sail of the line, two frigates, two schooners.

Russian Force.—Four sail of the line, four frigates.

Total of the Allies—26 sail.

Turkish Force.—Three sail of the line, four double frigates, twenty-four corvettes, fourteen brigs, six fire ships.

Total—70 sail.

There were, besides, about forty transports and other vessels formed behind the Turkish fleet. The result is; one Turkish line-of-battle-ship burned; two driven on shore, wrecks—1 double frigate sunk; one on shore a wreck; two burned—fifteen frigates burnt and sunk; three on shore, wrecks; one on shore, masts standing—fifteen corvettes burned and sunk; four on shore, wrecks—nine brigs burnt and sunk; one on shore, masts standing—six fire ships destroyed, and three transports.

So that it appears that of the whole seventy vessels of war, only eight of the smaller classes were afloat, which is probably to be accounted for from their small draft of water, enabling them to haul in close under the batteries ashore, and which appear to have been very formidable.

DECEMBER 18.—The storm which has so long been gathering in the East of Europe, has at length burst upon the Turks with terrific fury. A tremendous blow has been inflicted upon the Turkish and Egyptain Marine, which must convince the Sultan, and the Egyptian butcher in the Morea, that the Allied Powers are at length in earnest. It will be seen by the official advices from the British Admiral in the Levant, that the combined fleets of England, France and Russia, finding it necessary to enter the harbor of Navarin to enforce the armistice to which Ibrahim Pacha had agreed, but which he was violating by waging a still more terrible war upon the poor Greeks, were fired upon by the Turkish and Egyptian ships. A general and bloody engagement ensued, which continued four hours, and resulted in the total destruction of the combined Turkish marine, with an immense loss of lives. The combined Turkish forces consisted of 3 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 27 brigs, and 27 corvettes—in all 73, exclusive of a number of fire ships. This estimate of the force is made from the account of the action given in the Paris Moniteur. But the Constitutionnel says the Moniteur gives but a very imperfect account of the Turco-Egyptians engaged. It says the Turkish Government never collected on a single point a more imposing naval force. They reckoned—126 transports, 4 ships of the line, 4 frigates of 60 guns, 14 do. of 40 do. 39 corvettes, and 37 fire ships—total 224; of which but the wrecks of 23 brigs and corvettes were left, and even these were abandoned. The action commenced soon after sunrise, and at nine o'clock the batteries of Navarin and Sphacteria were silenced, and five vessels were on fire. At ten, forty-five Austrian transports moored near the inner Islands were also in flames; and about noon, the Turkish naval force, the impious work of foreign structure, and of crews raised from the mud of European ports, had ceased to exist! The Captain of one of the French ships engaged, writes to his wife in Paris, that the destruction of the Egyptian fleet is complete, and that the ships continued burning two days after the battle. He adds that the victory was so decisive that even the fortress capitulated, and at the hour he was writing, the flag of the Allied Powers was floating on the ramparts of Navarin, and the garrison marching out before them. But the victory was dearly purchased. Many gallant officers and men fell on board of the combined fleets. The total killed in the British in the action, was 72; wounded 197. In the French fleet, 45 killed, 79 severely wounded, 65 wounded. It does not appear by the despatch that the Russians suffered much. The battle seems to have been fought with great fury on both sides; but the Turks do not appear to have lost that obstinate courage for which they have been remarked ever since they became a nation. Considering the number of ships of the line opposed to the Turks and the Egyptians, it is surprizing that the battle lasted so long. Certainly the Turks have shown by this battle, that in point of ability, they are superior to what we have supposed. They indeed fought to desperation, and their loss was terrific. In one of their largest ships 650 men were killed, and in another 400. The following is a synopsis of the forces of the respective parties:

	Line	Frigates,	Corvettes.	Sloops,	Total
English	3	4	0	4	11
French	3	2	0	2	7
Russia	4	4	0	0	8
Allies	10	10	0	6	26
Turks	3	19	26	13	66

Four of the frigates, were, in fact, sixty-four gun ships, and there were forty transports moored behind the line of battle. The allied fleets carried 1260, and the Turkish 1718 guns the former however had the advantage in weight of metal, and the latter had the assistance of the batteries on shore. The Turks set fire to their ships rather than surrender them, and nearly their whole fleet was destroyed without any being captured. "One Turkish line-of-battle-ship was burned; two driven on shore, wrecks; one double frigate sunk; one on shore, a wreck; two burned: fifteen frigates burnt and sunk; three on shore, wrecks; one on shore, masts standing: fifteen corvettes burned and sunk; four on shore, wrecked: 9 brigs burnt and sunk; one on shore, masts standing: six fire ships destroyed and three transports. Of the sixty-six vessels of war, only eight are left afloat. Accounts agree that the most noble emulation was manifest between the vessels of the three friendly powers; it was which should be most ardent in rendering assistance to an ally in danger. In this particular, the French, English, and Russians obtained an equal claim to each other's gratitude. History affords no example of a co-operation so prompt and free on the part of the squadrons of different nations.

Information was received in London on the evening of November 14th, *through the French papers*, in which it was said that Ibrahim hoisted the white flag, [see No. IV of the official despatches,] before sun set, the time prescribed by the admirals; and if he did so, it would appear that he was inclined to submit, at least for the moment. This news, if true, is likewise important: but though it is not impossible, it is nevertheless very doubtful. The most authentic [unofficial] accounts, state that Ibrahim was not at Navorin at the time of the battle, having been engaged for a fortnight in the interior of the Morea, pursuing the Christians in the mountains of Messenia, attending the execution of some priests, whom he had crucified on some olive trees, making holocausts of poor peasantry, or packages of young girls and infants, to send into Egypt, and laying the country waste by fire and sword, rooting up the olives, vines, fig-trees, &c. &c.

The editor of the Morning Herald apprehends that "his conduct would be regulated by the state of his stores. If his provisions were short, it would seem that he could have no other alternative than to suspend hostilities, or precipitate the total destruction of his troops by famine. If, however, a statement in the French papers, professing to be founded on letters from Zante, dated Oct. 25th, may be relied on, the hoisting of the white flag by the Egyptain commander is out of the question. According to this statement, 'Ibrahim Pacha, on being informed of the memorable events of the 20th, had retreated to Coron, and had caused all the Greek prisoners, men, women and children, who had been in his power during fifteen months, to be put to death by the sword. According to custom, the priests and other persons devoted to religion, were crucified, or burnt by slow fire. The details given on this subject make one shudder; but every thing announces that the last hour of the Egyptian tyger approaches. The English, French and Russian flags have been flying on the walls of Navarino since the 24th. Modon must now be in the power of the Triple Alliance.' The Herald adds, however, that the above intelligence appears to us of a doubtful character. If it be true, it is quite clear Ibrahim is determined not to surrender, and we do not see how the sanguinary monster can be driven out of the Morea, without troops are employed against him. Indeed, it is said, that troops will be immediately forwarded to the Morea, from Gibraltar, and the British possessions in the Mediterranean. Private letters from Paris also state, that the minister of marine had issued orders for the fitting out of several ships of the line for the Mediterranean."

France and Algiers.—The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 3rd and 5th of November, received at Boston on Saturday. The following account of an action between the Algerine and French squadrons, was received at Gibraltar in a letter from Algiers.

The Algerines had been for some time preparing, for the avowed object of attacking the French force; and on the night October 3rd, (being the eve of the festival of Mahomet's nativity) their squadron consisting of the following ships put to sea—A frigate of 50 guns; a corvette (the Admiral's ship) 36 guns; another corvette 24 guns; another 36 guns; two three masted schooners, 19 guns each; two do. 12 guns each; two do 10 guns each; and a brig of 18 guns.

Early the following morning they were seen steering to the N. W. whilst the French squadron, consisting of a 90 gun razee (the Admiral's ship,) another of the same class and metal; 2 brigs, one of 20 and the other of 16 guns, appeared at a considerable distance in the offing, bearing down with a northerly wind upon the enemy. On their approach to each other, both squadrons manœuvered for some time to get the weather guage, which the skill of the French obtained and kept. At 1 o'clock p. m. the action commenced, and was continued courageously on both sides for two hours and a quarter. The intention of the Algerines evidently appeared to be to board, rather than to fight at a distance; but their object was frustrated by the windward position of the French ships. The French Admiral bore the brunt of the action, and for some time sustained the united attacks of the Algerine Admiral's ship, two corvettes and a schooner. At a quarter past three the action ceased, neither party showing a disposition to renew it, as far as could be observed, neither having sustained much injury, for at 4 o'clock, all the Algerine squadron was seen steering for the port, apparently in good order, and with as much regularity as when they left, unpursued by the French, who steered a northwesterly course.—The French squadron has since resumed the blockade.

Fire in the Prairies.—A St Louis (Missouri) paper of Nov. 15 says, for several days past the rays of the sun have been almost entirely excluded from our city, by thick clouds of smoke from the burning prairies that surround it. On Monday, a breeze from the West brought with it a shower of light ashes, somewhat resembling thin snow—this, however, was of a short duration, but the fire and smoke still continue.

The last North Carolina Journal asserts that three fourths of the members of our Legislature are for Gen. Jackson as President; and that the Speakers of both Houses, the newly elected Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller rank among his supporters. We confidently deny the truth of the statement, with respect to the members, and we are taking measures to show on what basis our contradiction rests.—The newly elected Officers may prefer Gen. Jackson as President, but they were not elected in reference to that predilection, for we know many warm Administration men, who gave their support to each of them.

Register.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1828.

We learn from Raleigh, that the Legislature will not, probably, adjourn before next Saturday. Nothing of much general importance has yet been done.

The foreign news, in this week's paper, will be read with great interest.—A more decisive victory was never gained, than that achieved by the allied fleet; and although it was attended with a great sacrifice of lives, yet the whole christian world will rejoice, as it secures the salvation of Greece. Other important consequences, too, will result from it; but of these, we can only conjecture. The downfal of the Turkish Empire in Europe, as one of them, is by no means improbable.

We have received the proceedings of the Administration Convention held in Raleigh on the 20th ult. for the purpose of forming an Electoral Ticket for this State; but too late for publication in this week's paper. The meeting was highly respectable, both as to talents and numbers; *thirteen* out of the *fifteen* Electoral Districts into which the State is divided, being represented.—Mr. Gaston addressed the Convention in a neat and appropriate speech; and a committee was appointed to prepare an Address to the people of this State, and have 10,000 copies of it printed.

The friends of the Administration in this State have no cause to despond.—Activity aud zeal, combined with the good cause in which they are engaged, will yet enable them to triumph.

Congress.—Mr. Barbour's resolution, directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of selling the Stock owned by the Government of the United States in the Bank of the U. States, was rejected in the House of Representatives on the 21st ult. The vote was taken by Yeas and Nays; when only *nine* voted in favor of the resolution, and 175 against it!

The Legislature of South-Carolina adjourned on the 19th ult. after a session of four weeks and three days, to meet again on the 21st of this month.

We have received the first number of the *Marylander*, a new paper published in Baltimore, Md. The talents and litarary acquirements of the editor, *Edward C. Pinkney*, Esq. are well known und properly appreciated; and under his management, the *Marylander* will no doubt be a highly interesting and useful paper. It will support the present administration.

State of Society.—Towards the close of last summer, ANDREW WILLS, the accomplished editor of the Huntsville Democrat, was shot dead in the streets of Huntsville, (Ala.) hy J. McClung. From all the circumstances, the act was a premeditated one—it was *murder*, of an aggravated character. McClung was arrested at the time, but admitted to *bail*. He has recently been tried, on a charge of murder, and the jury brought in a verdict of *not guilty!*

A committee of the Georgia Legislature have made a long report on the Tariff for the protection of Manufactures, in which they endeavor to show its unconstitutionality. To this mass of words, of sophisms, and wire-drawn distinctions, it is only necessary to oppose one simple *fact*,—although numerous others, equally conclusive, might be adduced,—and all their *theorizing* is at once demolished: One of the principal objects of the *first* revenue law passed after the adoption of the present constitution, was the encouragement of *manufactures*. "Whereas," says the act, "it is necessary for the support of government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, *and the encouragement and protection of manufactures*, that duties be laid," &c. A large portion of those who framed the constitution, and of course knew what powers they intended to confer on the General Government, were members of the Congress which passed the abovementioned act; and yet, at this late day, we find grave senators, and would-be-statesmen denouncing *their* acts as *unconstitutional*, and virtually charging the framers of the constitution either with deliberate perjury, or with ignorance of the meaning of their own writing! Can any thing be more absurd! The public mind, however, is becoming more enlightened on this subject; the mists of prejudice are fast fading away;—and we look on the late proceedings in the legislatures of South-Carolina and Georgia as the desperate, but expiring efforts of a party, small in numbers, but powerful in wealth, to maintain their ascendency, at the expense of the welfare of the people, of the vital interests of the country. This aristocracy will be humbled, and the cause of the country will triumph.

From Kentucky, we learn that, on the 3d day of the session, the House of Representatives was fortunate enough to succeed in making choice of a Speaker. Of the equally divided votes on the first day of the Session, our readers are apprized. On the second day, three more trials were made to elect a Speaker, with the same results. Before the third balloting, Mr. Ward, one of the candidates, was withdrawn, and J. S. Smith taken up in his place. On the morning of the third day, one or two absent members having come in, Mr. Smith was elected Speaker, having 49 votes to Mr Blackburn's 48.

Mr. Smith is well remembered here, as having been a representative in the 17th Congress, and having made many friends, who, without inquiring, very particularly, whereabouts he is in the conflict of party, wish him well, and will be glad to hear of his success in life.

National Intelligencer.

Abo, the capital of Finland, has been nearly destroyed by a dreadful fire, that broke out on the 4th of November. Of the whole of the rich and celebrated University of Abo, only the Observatory remains. The academical building, the valuable library of 40,000 volumes, the cabinet of medals, the collection of astronomical and philosophical instruments, all became the prey of the flames. The palace of justice and its archives, and the town hall, were consumed. Above seventy persons perished.

The following statement is copied from the Lexington (Va.) Intelligencer, of the 29th November, (ultimo.) If any body needed any testimony to satsify their minds on the subject to which it relates, this would of itself be conclusive. For ourselves we want no further testimony on the subject. Some of our readers, however, may.

"We are authorized by several gentlemen, and requested to state, that Col. Benton, a few days since, in this town, on his way to Washington, stated to a gentleman of this place, of the first respectability, that he "did not believe there was any corrupt understanding of bargain and sale between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, with regard to Mr. Clay's receiving the office of Secretary of State, in consideration of his voting for Mr. Adams. That Mr. Clay had, as early as between the 1st and the 15th of December, previous to the election, unequivocally declared to him his determination to vote for Mr. Adams, and that he would not vote for General Jackson. That he (Col. Benton) left the city of Washington, to visit his family in this county, about the 15th December, and that Mr. Clay's declaration to him was previous to that time."

Col. Benton, it will be borne in mind, is the fast friend of Gen. Jackson. The People will get right upon this subject by and bye. Things are working together for good; and as Gen. Jackson said on another occasion, "truth is great and shall prevail." The almost overwhelming tide of calumny that has rolled in upon the President and Mr. Clay, already begins to fall back to its original source, and will sweep away in its course all the noxious weeds that have for a time floated upon the surface.

[*Nat. Intelligencer.*

The Treasury Report, of the soundness of principle and general ability displayed in which we shall take some future occasion to express our sentiments, contains many points, reflection on which must be productive of the most gratifying conviction.

It appears that our annual expenditures are about 23 millions, including 10 millions annually applied to the extinguishment of the public debt. The aggregate of that debt will be, on the 1st of January next, about sixty millions. We do not include the seven millions bank stock, for we know of no principle on which that can be considered as debt, which is productive of revenue, and is always marketable. Should our relations with foreign governments remain tranquil, and no extravagant Administration succeed the present, we may anticipate, that in eight years more, the whole of our public debt will be extinguished. We shall then have an annual expenditure, not exceeding thirteen millions; and of this aggregate, as now, some millions will be applied to the purchase of real estate, the making of good roads, clearing of harbors and rivers, and the other disbursements referred to by the Secretary of the Treasury, as those "for which equivalents remain, that for the most part, are of permanent value to the nation." It is not probable that there will be any diminution of our revenue. Our income, therefore, supposing it to be, as now, about 23 millions, will exceed our annual expenditures, by about ten millions. The application of this excess of revenue will then become a subject of discussion, and serious difficulty.

A nation comprising so vast, almost illimitable a territory, and so numerous a population, after surmounting the dangers and expenditures of two wars, at the age of little more than half a century, *out of debt*, pursuing its rapid progress to power, and embarrassed by a surplusage of revenue, will present a political phenomenou, which the history of modern times cannot parallel. While we see the most wealthy and powerful nations of Europe bending under the burden of public debt, and struggling in vain to extricate themselves from its pressure, we alone shall march onward with a light and elastic tread, the envy and admiration of the old aristocracy of Europe.

Yet, with all this brightness of prospect before us, we find men, calling themselves statesmen, circulating gloomy ideas of our situation, talking of corruption and profligate expenditures, prophesying poverty and ruin, and suggesting parsimony and niggardliness as the only preventives against premature destruction. *Nat. Journal.*

Record of Crimes.—The number of persons charged with criminal offences in France, in the year 1826, was, according to the official records, 7591. The number in England and Wales, in the same year, was 16,147. The population of France is, in round numbers, 31 millions; of England and Wales, 14 millions. Twelve hundred were condemned to death in England; one hundred and fifty in France. There was a gradual increase of crime in both countries.

Indian Schools.—According to the statement recently made by the President to Congress, there are *forty* schools for the education of Indian children, maintained by the Government of the United States. In these schools there are *one thousand two hundred and ninety pupils*. Their expense for the year has been $7000. Their teachers are furnished exclusively by the Missionary and other benevolent Societies. Number of Teachers is about 120.—The success with which their labors have been crowned, warrants the hope that a remnant of these wandering tribes which are rapidly dwindling away, before the progress of emigration, will be rescued from the evils which have hitherto prevented their living in civilized communities.

The United States' schooner Grampus arrived at New York on Saturday last, in eight days from Matanzas, with the remains of the late Lieutenant William H. Allen, who was killed by a horde of pirates in the neighborhood of Matanzas, three or four years ago. We understand the body of Lieutenant Allen will be taken to Hudson for interment, where his relations reside, and that a monument is to be erected over his grave.

Nat. Intel.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Paris, dated the 12th ult. which says, that the news of the destruction of the Turkish fleet was received in that capital with the utmost enthusiasm; but that an impression prevailed that its effect would be to exasperate the Porte still more. *Nat Journal.*

Major Laing.—We are glad to perceive, says a late London paper, that by letters from Tripoli, there is every reason to believe that the report of the murder of this interesting traveller, which appeared in the French papers, is altogether false and unfounded.

Mr. Webster has recovered from his late illness, and taken his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Virginia Convention.—It is said in the Intelligencer, on the authority of a private letter, that the Virginia House of Delegates on the 14th inst. passed a bill, calling a convention to revise the constitution, by a vote of 114 to 86; an unexpected majority.—There is some doubt of its passing the Senate.

Wild Ducks.—The Providence River and Bristol Bay have been thronged (it is said) with canvass back Ducks this fall, and immense numbers have been shot. Their visits have never before been extended in that direction. There has been fine sport too father East. The Plymouth, Massachusetts paper says, "four thousand pounds of wild ducks, of different descriptions, have been transported in the stages, through this town, from Martha's Vineyard to Boston market, within five weeks past; in addition to which, very considerable quantities have been sent to that market, during the same period, from this town and its vicinity."

Snelson.—As no further advice has as yet been received, the account of the arrest of *Snelson* near Quebec, falls of course to the ground. The Vermont Editor who first published the report, should call upon his informant for an explanation.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[From the Albany Daily Advertiser.]

This annual expose of the affairs of the nation appears to have given very general satisfaction.—Indeed, it is scarcely possible to conceive why it should not, for we learn by it that our internal concerns, are highly prosperous, and that our foreign relations were never on a better footing. Surely, as a people, we have the most abundant cause of rejoicing, for the blessings which are bestowed upon us, with an unsparing hand, and to thank God that our lives have been cast in pleasant places.—Yet, with all this prosperity surrounding us; with all the blessings, both spiritual and temporal, that are showered upon us; if we are to believe the croaking of demagognes, we are upon the verge of national ruin, and the liberties which were purchased with the blood of our fathers are about to be swept from us for ever, unless we put down our present rulers, and elevate to their places others whom they shall dictate. It remains to be seen whether the enlightened people of these United States will lend an ear to the crocodile wailings which are so plentifully poured forth, and lend a helping hand to accomplish the purposes of men whose sole object is power, by whatever means it may be obtained.

DIED,

At the seat of Mr. James Spratt, Indian Land, on the 10th ult. in the 16th year of her age, Miss Margaret P. Hartt, daughter of Gen. Davies Hartt, late of this county.

In this town, on the 25th ult. of consumption, Richard Standley, son of Mr. William H. Standley, in the 19th year of his age. He died in the full triumph of faith, and went off the stage of action more than a conqueror through Him that loved him.—[*Communicated.*

Come and PAY.

THE subscriber having declined the Tavern Keeper's Business, earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to call and make immediate payment. This measure is absolutely necessary, as he intends devoting himself to another branch of business, which demands the use of all his funds; and unless the call is complied with by the middle of January, he can have no other alternative than a collection by suit.

Mrs. M'Culloch

Will accommodate a few gentlemen with board, by the month or year. She would be happy to accommodate her former travelling customers, and persons who wish to be retired from the noise and bustle of the town, at the first house above Blair, Johnson & Co's. store, Main street.

M. M. M'CULLOCH.

Camden, Dec. 22.—3t66

To Rent,

A Valuable Plantation,

LYING three miles east of Charlotte, containing upwards of one hundred acres of land, now in a high state of cultivation. There is on the plantation a good dwelling-house, with an excellent barn, gin house and other out buildings, in good repair. The soil is well adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, and every thing which the climate affords. There is also an orchard, which probably is equal, if not superior, to any in the county. It can be had on accommodating terms. Apply to

JANE H ALEXANDER.

4t66

Strayed from the Subscriber,

ON Friday, the 21st December, living on 12 mile creek, Lancaster District, a likely bay FILLY, twenty-one months old, a very long tail, and well grown of her age. It is supposed she is following some wagon going to N. Carolina.

JOHN M. DOBY.

December 31, 1827,—3t65r

Committed to the Jail.

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 29th day of December, 1827, a mulatto man named *WILLIAM*, who says he belongs to Charles Carter, lawyer, living in Augusta, Ga. The fellow is blind in his right eye, about five feet nine inches high, and appears to be fifty or 60 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

163tf

Factorage and Commission

BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues he above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for *GOODS*.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY. W. CONNER.

Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—3mt173.

☞ The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

State of North-Carolina,
Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term. 1827.

Cooper & McGinn vs. Henry Farr and Margaret his wife, Silas Campbell and Matilda his wife, heirs at law of Joseph Todd, deceased.

Judgment $7 50, p. levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at February Sessions next, then and there to shew cause why the land of the said Joseph Todd, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the above judgment and costs.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

6t69pr. adv. $2 75

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ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.

6t69—pr. adv. $2 75

Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 10th day of January next, the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte, will sell before the Court-House door, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, all the unsold lots within the bounds of said town.

R. I. DINKINS, C. B. C.

Dec. 22, 1827.—2t63.

Land for Sale.

ON the 21st day of January next, viz: on the 3d Monday of said month, at the Court-House in Charlotte, I will sell to the highest bidder, by an order from the Court of Equity, the plantation on which David Johnson, deceased, formerly lived, adjoining the lands of William Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Matthew Bain and Wm. McComb, and of others; containing, by estimation, 275 acres. Three hundred dollars of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale; on the balance, a credit of 12 months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and satisfactory security.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

Dec. 14, 827.—6t65—pr. adv. $2.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT valuable plantation formerly owned by Samuel Smith, jr. lying on big Sugar Creek, opposite the former residence of Mr. Richard Springs, in the Indian Land. The cleared upland, of which there are about *SIXTY ACRES*, is nearly all fresh and well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton and Corn. The low ground is rich and well suited to Corn or small grain. On the premises are all the necessary outbuildings, for the comfortable residence of a family. To purchasers, I will make the terms very easy, or I would rent it on the usual terms, or lease it for a term of time. JOHN IRWIN.

Charlotte, Dec. 8, 1827.—3t63r.

Charlotte Female Academy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the exercises of this Institution, under the direction of his lady, with suitable assistance, will be resumed on the first day of January, 1828, and continue until the first of August, including a term of seven months.

He flatters himself that the long experience of Mrs. Cottrell in the teaching and management of young ladies, and the general satisfaction she has given, will continue to her a liberal share of public patronage.

Prices of Tuition.

LITERATURE, for the abovementioned term,	$14
ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES,	14
MUSIC, on the Piano Forte,	28

One half payable in advance, the balance at the end of the session.

One dollar deposite money will be required of each student, to defray the expense of fire wood for the use of the school and to keep the windows, &c. in repair.

A few young ladies can be boarded in the Academy, on reasonable terms; and merchantable produce, at current prices, will be received in payment for boarding.

4t62 THOS. COTTRELL.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber will resume the exercises of his *PRIVATE MALE ACADEMY*, on the first Monday in January next. The first session will continue until the 1st of August, at the rate of ten dollars for five months, as heretofore, payable in advance.

BENJ. COTTRELL.

N. B.—Fifty cents from each student, in addition, for fire wood. 4t62

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in June last, a negro fellow, 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark complexion, and has a scar, it is believed, on his breast. He is supposed to be harbored somewhere between Charlotte and my residence, as he has been frequently seen. Whoever will apprehend said negro and return him to me, near Tuckasege Ford, or give me information so I get him, or secure him in any jail, shall be entitled to the above reward.

ROBERT WILSON.

Nov. 27, 1827.—3t65r

☞ The name of the above runaway is Cesar.

POETRY.

From the Spirit and Manners of the Age.

HEAVEN.

Heaven is the land where troubles cease,
Where toils and tears are o'er;
The sunny clime of rest and peace,
Where cares distract no more,
And not the shadow of distress
Dims its unsullied blessedness.

Heaven is the home where spirits dwell
Who wander'd here awhile,
And "seeing things invisible,"
Departed with a smile
To hail, amid sepulchral night,
The morning of eternal light.

Heaven is the everlasting throne,
Where angels veil their sight;
Whence He—the high and holy One,
Throughout those realms of light,
Diffuses by one thrilling glance
The glory of his countenance.

Heaven is the place where Jesus lives
To plead his dying blood,
While to his prayers the Father gives
An unknown multitude,
Whose harps and tongues, through endless days,
Shall crown his head with songs of praise.

Heaven is the temple whither prayer,
From saints on earth ascends;
The dwelling of the Spirit, whence
His influence descends;
Like heavenly dew, to cheer and bless
His children in the wilderness.

Heaven is the dwelling place of joy,
The home of light and love,
Where faith and hope in rapture die,
And ransomed souls above,
Drink in, beside the eternal throne,
Bliss everlasting and unknown.

W. S. M.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

THE LAIRD OF MACNAB.

The late Laird of Macnab was the last relic of the ancient, stern, feudal system—*vere ultimus Gothorum.* Chief of the tribe, compared with which, in his opinion, the Campbells and the Grahams were as mushrooms, the worthy laird acknowledged no superior, not even those whose heads were decorated with regal crowns. He possessed extraordinary energies of mind and body. Although his education, like that of many other persons of family in the days of his youth, had been very defective, his information was singularly extensive. He was a man of great tact and shrewdness, and, oh! what a fund of genealogy failed with him! His corporeal was as vigorous as his mental frame. I have seen him, at "drunken writers' feasts," put to the blush many a three-bottle man; and, with steady hand, and head apparently inaccessible to the fumes of Bacchus, drink to the speedy resurrection of those of his juvenile companions who were compelled to hug the carpet. And these feats were achieved at the advanced age of eighty-four, and after having spent what is called an exceedingly rough life. On these occasions, Macnab was wont to moralise on the woful degeneracy of the present race. Sitting as erect as if he had been impaled, with his back at least four inches distant from that of his chair,—to have reclined against which, even for one moment, he would have considered as a scandalous disparagement of his strength, and a disgraceful compliance with modern effeminacy,—thus would the veteran chieftains peculate on the inequality of past and present mortals:—"By the L—d' I kenna what to mak o' the puir devils now-a-days. They have nae mair fusion in their wames than a withered docken.—Two or three hours spinnin' aboot a wheen messerable langnebbed bottles, is eneuch to cowp them heels ower craig. This is ane o' the blessed effects of the Union, an' be damned till't! By my saul, I wasna keekin' through a mill-stane to see whatna change the poepuddin Southron takes would mak in our auld gusty Scotch diet, as sune as they gar their nebs i' the ither side o' Tweed. The vert sight of a haggis is eneuch to turn their stamechs inside out; and as to hotch-potch, and crappithead, 'the puir, ignorant,' as our King Jamie weel said, 'are not worthy o' having the like o' them to sain their wizened thrapples.' And our Scotch fowk are takin' after them,—deil burst them! The feek o' their dinner's made up o' jeelies, tarts, and sicklike trashtrie, and a meikle ashes in the middle, with naething in't I can mak anything o', gin it be na snaw taen frae a dyke, wi' a wheen green leaves amang't.—Wha, the foul fiend, can drink a haill night such a shilpit foundation, I wad like to ken? O the blyth day lang since gane! I mind as weel as is it were yesterday, fifty years bygane, there was auld Keppoch, Glenaladale, and myself, gaed doun to honest Luckie Merrylies's in the Canongate, just by way o' takin' a freendly glass in her canny howff.' By my saul, freends we might weel be ca'd for we never crossed the ootside o' Luckie's door for five weeks! drinkin' and drinkin', till I wad hae hardly thocht it a marvel if we had grown into fish and the very fins had come oot at our backs. Ay; ay, those were days indeed, and braw callants lived in them! But noo ——Oich! oich!"

In this lugubrious manner would the good laird soliloquise, ever and anon carrying the glass to his mouth, and now and then bestowing a rueful glance on his prostrate and degenerate cronies. The following anecdote exhibits the mountain chief in all his territorial supremacy, and displays a lofty and magnanimous contempt for the petty paltry regulations established by the sons of vulgar trade.

Like many other proprietors of large but unproductive estates, the Laird of Macnab was often under the necessity of compromising his dignity by granting bills for his various purchases. These bills, for many years, were always discounted at the Perth bank, and when due, he no more dreamt of putting himself in the slightest degree out of the way by returning his scraps of paper, conformably to the established rules of trade, than of paying the national debt. In fact, it would have been a dangerous experiment to have hinted to him the propriety of what he considered a most degrading and unchieftain-like practice. The directors of the bank, knowing their money to be sure, humoured him, as being a character of no ordinary description. His acceptances were therefore never (strange to say) noted or protested; indeed, such an impertinent procedure on their part, might have brought down like a torrent the furious chief, and a score or two of his gillies, to sack great Perth.

Unluckily for him, one of "the *damnable bits o' paper*" found its way to the Stirling bank, an establishment with which the laird had no connexion. Agreeably to his *auld use and wont*, he gave himself no trouble about the matter. It was in due course noted and protested, of which due intimation was sent to him. The laird treated these various notices with the most sovereign contempt. He was, however, effectually roused, by the alarming information that a writ of *horning* and *caption* had been taken out against him, and that, in consequence, a clerk belonging to the bank, acompanied by two messengers, would proceed on the following Friday to Achlyne House, for the special purpose of taking him into custody. Even this dire communication the laird received with unruffled composure.

On that "portentous morn," which threatened him with "durance vile," he took aside an old woman who had been long attached to the family, and who was highly regarded by her master for her shrewdness as well as fidelity, "Shanet," said he, there are three landloupers, a clerk, and twa limbs o' Satan, in the shape o' messengers, coming ower the hills the day frae Stirling, to tak me awa bodily, and to dep me within the compass o' four stane wa's; and for what think ye!—a peetiful scart o' a gues's feather—deil cripple the soople shanks. It would ill become me to hae ony hobbleshow wi sicklike vermin; so I'll awa up to ma lord's at Taymouth, and leave you my honey woman, to gie them *their kait through the reek.*" Having thus primed the old lady, he departed.

The transaction now recorded, having occurred upwards of half a century ago, it is proper to mention that the line of travelling between Stirling and Achlyne, was of a most rugged and toilsome description, and only passable by pedestrians. The clerk and his legal myrmydons, therefore did not reach the place where they expected their prey till it was nearly dusk. The ancient carline had been long on the look out, and going to meet them, she invited them into the house in the most *couthy* and kindly manner. "O, sirs!" quoth she, "ye maun be sair forfoughen wi' your langsome travel. Oor Hieland hills are no for them that hae breeks-on, I reckon. Sit doon, sit doon, and pit some meat in yere wames, for atweel they maun be grinnin and wamling like knots o' edders. The laird's awa to see a freend, and will be back momently. What gars ye glower at that daftlike gate, sirs?—There is wha ye're wantin' in that muckle kist, in bonnie yellow gowd, fairly counted by his honor this blessed mornin.'—Wha would hae thocht ye wad hae been sae langsome in coming up here; chields like you, that are weel kent to the greedy gleds after the siller. But bide ye till the laird comes in, and ye will get what ye want." So saying she spread before them a plentiful store of mountain delicacies, not forgetting kippered salmon and braaxy ham—fare congenial to hungry stomachs. Nor, it may be opined, was the *gude* glenlivet spared on this occasion. The clerk and his legal understrappers, delighted with the intelligence that the cash was forthcoming, (for the directors of the bank were unwilling to take him captive if it could possibly be avoided), threw themselves tooth and nail upon the welcome eatables, which vanished before them with a celerity truly surprising. But it was the special object of cunning Shanet that they should do ample justice to her glenlivet. Like Caliban, they deemed the liquor not earthly; and so zealous were they in paying their respects to the *greybeard*, that they were speedily in a very unfit state to retread their steps to Stirling. No word of the laird yet. Seeing they had got to the precise pitch she wanted, says Shanet, "Deil tak me, gin I ken wat's come ower the laird; mae doot he maun be up at the Yerl's, and ye canna expeck he can leave the company o' sic grand fowk on the like o' your account. Na, na; ye'll get to your hansell, in the mornin' will be a sonsie breakfast and weel-counted siller.

There was no alternative, and being, moreover, hardly able to stand, the proposal was far from disagreeable. The clerk, in repect of his gentility, was bestowed in an apartment by himself; the messengers were put in another, containing a single bed for their accommodation. One of the latter worthies, feeling, towards the morning, his entrails scorched with that intolerable heat consequent on mighty over-night potations, got up in quest of some friendly liquid. To aid him, in his search, he opened the window-shutter—when the first object that saluted his astonished organs of vision, almost petrified him into stone. The sight was indeed rather alarming—a human figure dangling in the winds of heaven from a branch of an ancient oak in the front of the house.

As soon as the wretched terrier of the law had recovered what small sense he possessed, he made a shift to stagger to the bed-side, and roused his brother in tribulation, who, when he beheld the horrid spectacle, was assailed with the most dreadful agonies of terror and consternation. To add to their miseries, the door was locked. Bells there were none in the Highlands in those days; but they stamped & knocked on the floor with dreadful energy and clamour. After keeping the poor devils in a state of unspeakable terror for a space of time which appeared to them an eternity, the old woman unlocked the door, and presented a visage in which were expressed all the united horrors of countenance attributed to the infernal furies. "What, the foul fiend gars ye make sic a din for?" shouted the fearful beldam. Quakin in every limb the only words their lips could give utterance to, were, "What's—what's that on the tree?" "What's that on the tree!" cried the carline, in a dismally hollow and eldritch tone of voice; "it's a bit clerk-body frae the bank o' Stirling, that cam here last night to deave the laird for siller,—wev'e taen and hangit him, *puir elf.*" The effect of this appalling disclosure was electrifying. Fear added wings to their speed,—and the terrified brace of messengers never looked behind them for the first ten miles on their road to Stirling.

Now what almost frightened into convulsions two such exquisitely sensitive personages as messengers are in general, was a bundle of straw, artificially stuffed by Shanet into some ancient garments of the laird's which she had suspended from the tree in the manner described. The innocent clerk, during all this stramash, was quietly reposing in his bed: and if he dreamed at all of suspensions, it was that of the writ of *horning* and *caption.*—When he got up, he was surprised at the non-appearance of his companions, nor could he extract the smallest information on the subject from trusty Shanet. Being therefore deprived of his legal tools, no other resource was left for him but to "plod homewards back his weary way."

To conclude: so tremendous an account did the messengers give of their expedition, that no temptation could have induced twenty of them to venture on a similar errand, unless backed by a regiment of a thousand strong.

London Literary Gazette.

THE BATTLE OF BORODINO.

"See how these Christians love one another."
Pagans.

The night passed slowly over the wakeful heads of the impatient combattants. The morning of the 7th of September at length broke, and thousands beheld the dawn for the last time. The moment had arrived when the dreadful discharge of 2,000 cannon was to break the silence of expectation, and arouse at once all the horrors of war. General as the attack seemed, the corps of Prince Bagration had to sustain the accumulating weight of nearly half the French army; and the determination shown by its cavalry was so desperate, that they charged up to the mouth of the Russian guns. Whole regiments of them, both horses and men were swept down by the cannon shot, and all a long the front of Bagration's line arose a breast work of dead and dying. Napoleon ordered up fifty additional pieces of artillery, and a fresh division of infantry, with several regiments of dragoons. This new force rushed on over the dead bodies of their fallen countrymen and did not allow themselves to be checked until they reached the parapets of the Russian works. Their vigorous onset overturned with fierce slaughter every thing that opposed them, and obliged Bagration to fall back nearer to the second line of the army. The rage of battle at this crisis is not to be described. The thunder of a thousand pieces of artillery was answered by the discharge of an equal number on the part of the Russians. A veil of smoke shut out the combatants from the sun, and left them no other light to pursue the work of death than the flashes of musketry, which blazed in every direction.

The sabres of 40,000 dragoons met each other and clashed in the horrid gloom: and the bristling points of countless bayonets, bursting through the rolling vapor, strewed the earth with heaps of slain.

Such was the scene for an extent of many wersts, and the dreadful contest continued without cessation until the darkness of night. Thus closed that memorable day, and with it terminated the lives of eighty thousand human beings. The horses which lay on the ground from right to left, numbered full 25,000.

The next day, says Labaume, very early in the morning, we returned to the field of battle. In the space of a *square league, almost every spot was covered with the killed and wounded.* On many places the bursting of the shells, had promiscuously heaped together men and horses.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Twenty-eight years ago, William Henry Harrison, now a senator in Congress from this State, presented his credentials to the House of Representatives as a Delegate from the whole Northwestern Territory. What a change has taken place under his eye! The fierce natives of the forest, after many a struggle, have disappeared before the faces of white men—Their shrill war whoop is no longer heard to animate the heart of the warrior to battle, or to sound the signal of death at midnight to the white inmates of the cabin—their canoe is no longer seen to float on the bosom of Huron or Erie, or wend its way among the sinuosities of the beautiful river. The council fire is broken up—what few have survived the bloody contest with their daring invaders, have turned their face to the distant West, and, with a sigh, bid farewell to the rich valleys and hunting grounds where the bones of their fathers repose. A new race now occupy their possessions, and the wilderness is made to blossom like the rose. The forest is thinned by the blows of the back woodsman—villages and cultivated fields arise on every side—the land teems with population—the rivers, which felt no weight before but the canoe of the warrior, hastening to battle, are now covered with freights, conveying the rich products of the West to market—canals and roads too, are constucted for commercial and friendly intercourse—halls of legislation and justice are erected for the goverment of this thriving people—and colleges, seminaries and common schools, are founded to dispense the treasure of ancient and modern knowledge to their sons.

Such is the wonderful change that has passed under the eye of this sole Delegate of the Northwestern Territory in 1799—The territory which he represented is cut up into the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois and the Territory of Michigan—and leaving a tract of country to the Northwest sufficient to form several more States. At that time this district contained about 50,000 inhabitants. The population at present is above a million; and is represented in Congress by eighteen Representatives, six Senators, and one Delegate.—An advance similar to this in population and improvement, will perhaps never be witnessed again.

Early Marriages.—A Medical correspondent of the Portland Patriot, thinks it would be advantageous for females to pass their 24th or 25th year, before they subject themselves to the cares and fatigues of a married life, as the constitution of few women can be regarded as firmly established until after their 20th year. Every female, adds another paper, who does not have an offer to her taste previous to that age, will applaud his advice; but such as may meet with husbands to their minds, willl judge of their own fitness, and laugh at the Doctor.

Major Noah, in his paper of Saturday, says—"The barbers in New York, it is said, have resolved to raise the price of shaving Adams men to twelve and a half cents, their faces having grown so much longer since the election, that it requires double the time and labor to shave one of them, that it does to shave the compact phiz of a Jacksonian."

We can readily believe the Major, with reference to the difference in the aggregate price of shaving in New York, for the friends of the Administration are *men*, while a portion of the Jackson voters in this city were *boys*—mere *lack beards.* *U. S. Gaz.*

Gov. Troup, in his farewell message to the Legislature of Georgia, recommends a *non-intercourse* with the manufacturing States and a more friendly intercourse with *Foreigners!*

There were three Candidates in an election for Congress, one Jackson man and two Adams men. A Jackson editor, noticing the success of the Jackson candidate, cries out "Hurra for old Hickory—*one* Jackson man out-run *two* administration men!" *Augusta Cour.*

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE WEATHER.

The month of June last was uncommonly cool; the present month of December is uncommonly warm! Indeed the Seasons throughout the year have performed "their mystic dance" in movements somewhat new and unaccountable. On this day, we have hitherto been wont to feel the rigors of an icy winter, and to screen our faces from the cutting North West wind. But these things, dame Nature has now ordered otherwise. We are without fire; our windows open for the admission of fresh air which comes ever and anon in the softness of a Southern zephyr: Farenheit's thermometer is 70 deg. within five ro six degrees of Summer heat. The phenomenon is remarkable, that the Sun should be within the days march of his utmost Southern declination, and that the weather should be

"As full of spirit as the month of May."

CONSCIENCE.

The testimony of conscience is that verdict which every man returns for or against himself upon the question whether his moral character has kept pace with his moral judgment? This verdict will therefore be, in relation to absolute moral truth, correct or incorrect, in proportion to the degree of illumination possessed by the moral judgment; and the feeling of remorse will be more or less painful, according to the inequality which subsists between the judgment and the character. When a man, therefore, by dint of perseverance, has brought his judgment down to the level of his character and has trained his reason to call evil good, and good evil, he has gained a victory over conscience, and expelled remorse. If he could maintain this advantage through his whole existence, his conduct would admit of a most rational justification. But then, his peace is built solely on the darkness of his moral judgment; and therefore, all that is necessary in order to make him miserable and to stir up a civil war within his breast would be to throw such a strong and indubious light on the perfect character of goodness, as might extort from him an acknowledgment of its excellency, and force him to contrast with it his own past history and present condition.

Whilst his mental eye is held in fascination by this glorious vision, he cannot but feel the anguish of remorse, he cannot but feel that he is at fearful strife with some mighty and mysterious being, whose power has compelled even his own heart to execute vengeance on him; nor can he hide from himself the loathsomeness and pollution of that spiritual pestilence which has poisoned every organ of his moral constitution. He can hope to escape from this wretchedness, only by withdrawing his gaze from the appalling brightness; and in this world, such an attempt can generally be made with success. But suppose him to be placed in such circumstances that there should be no retreat—no diversity of objects which might divert or divide his attention—and that, wherever he turned, he was met and fairly confronted by this threatning Spirit of Goodness,—it is impossible that he could have any respite from misery except in a respite from existence. If this should be the state of things in the next world, we may form some conception of the union there between vice and misery.—*Erskine.*